

# CONSERVATIVE.

## AND HOLLY SPRINGS BANNER.

VOL. 2.]

HOLLY SPRINGS MI., FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1841.

[N. 11.]

THOMAS A. FALCONER,  
Editor and Publisher.

TERMS.

THE CONSERVATIVE,

AND HOLLY SPRINGS BANNER is published every  
week at

\$3,

IN ADVANCE, or Four Dollars if not  
paid before the expiration of Six Months.

No subscription will be received for less than  
six months; nor will any discount be made  
until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at one dollar  
per square, (ten lines or less) for the first  
time, and fifty cents for each continuance.

All advertisements not marked with the number  
of insertions on the margins, will be in-  
serted and charged accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office \$10 State  
officers, and \$5 for County officers each, in  
advance.

Letters addressed to the editor or publisher  
on business must be post paid in order to secure  
attention.

Cash will be required for all Job Work done at  
this office as soon as delivered.

All Communications involving personal  
allusions, will be (if inserted) charged as an  
advertisement double price. And must, in all  
cases, be paid for in advance.

### NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN.

I propose to run the colts of my Horse  
"SIR ELLIOTT," against the colts of any  
Stallion standing in the State of Mississip-  
pi, mile heats, Three Hundred Dollars en-  
terance, half forfeit, to run the fall after they  
are two years old, over any Tract in the  
State that may be agreed on by a majority of  
the subscribers, for colts dropped in the  
Spring of 1842, three or more to make a  
race. Those wishing to subscribe may for-  
ward their subscription to the Clerk of the  
Circuit Court of Monroe county, at Aber-  
deen, subscription to remain open till the  
1st day of September 1842.

JOHN B. DAVIS.

March the 25th, 1841—4—4m



### MASONIC PRIZE.

LEWIS G. HOFFMAN, Editor of the  
American Masonic Register, offers twenty  
five dollars for the best original essay on the  
subject of Masonry—for 2d. best, 2 elegant-  
ly engraved Master and Royal Arch aprons,  
and satin—for 3d. best, free subscription of the  
Register, so long as he has the control of it.  
The essay must not be less than ten pages of  
foolscap.—The time of receiving such essays,  
will be until the 4th of August next; addressed  
to American Masonic Register, Albany,  
New York.—All Masons, and friends of  
Masons, are requested to enter the arena.  
Holly Springs, May 23d. 1841—9—4w

The true Riches of Life, is Health.  
All persons afflicted with Fever and Ague,  
Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia,  
Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Piles,  
Gonorrhea, or any complaint where a Cu-  
rative or Aperient is needed, will find Pe-  
riale's Vegetable Pills an invaluable remedy.  
The only genuine, are for sale at L.  
C. & Co's Drug and Chemical Store  
on the side of the Square. Holly Springs.

LEB Bacon, just receiv-  
ed on consignment, and  
for sale cheap for cash,  
H. H. PIPKIN,  
Holly Springs, May the 14th, 1841.

### CIRCULAR.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARSHALL  
COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS—It is known to many  
of you, that I am a candidate for the office  
of Tax Collector, for this county. That  
office is to be filled in November next, and it  
is now time that aspirants to office, should  
be known to the people, especially, those who  
desire to fill one of so much importance to the  
County. I am among the first settlers of  
this County, and have lived in Marshall ever  
since its organization, except a very short  
time which I spent in an adjoining County;  
and have the pleasure of a long, and, an in-  
imate acquaintance with many of our Cit-  
izens in every part of Marshall County. I  
have long since determined to permanently  
locate myself in you, and by industry  
and upright deportment, to acquire a stand-  
ing, which I cannot hope to obtain by  
wealth and influential connections.—My

claims to the confidence and support of my  
fellow-citizens are known to all my old friends  
—and those of my fellow-citizens, who have  
not had the means of personally knowing me,  
will do me but an act of justice, to enquire of  
some one who can inform them on that  
subject.

I recognise the correctness of the princi-  
ple, that the people should select those who  
are to fill public stations, from persons bes  
qualified, and of free choice, uninfluenced by  
other motives, yet, if I may be thought to  
possess the requisite qualifications, in an  
equal degree with others, with whom I may  
compete; may I not be allowed to place  
some hope of success, on the fact, that I  
have a large family of small children—(and  
they daughters,) who have to be educated,  
and placed in a situation, to be respectable  
and useful—alone by my energy and appli-  
cation to business.

My political principles are known to all  
who are acquainted with me.—However, as  
I do not see what my opinions have to do  
with a discharge of the duties of Tax Collec-  
tor, I choose to place my claims on differ-  
ent grounds, and promise the whole people of  
Marshall county, that if their partialities  
should bestow upon me the office I am soli-  
citing, no pains shall be spared on my part,  
to prove by my fidelity, that I am not unwor-  
thy of their support. I am no partizan.—The  
times and circumstances through which  
we have been passing for some years, have  
been well calculated to try men in every  
situation in life; and I have had my difficul-  
ties to contend with, yet, I feel a conscious-  
ness of having used every exertion in my  
power to sustain myself, and am still resolv-  
ed to strive until good fortune may place  
me in a condition more enviable. Should I  
be elected, I promise my fellow citizens to  
use the office, strictly for the purposes for  
which it was instituted, that is for the pub-  
lic good; and in the wish to honor those  
who may support me, I will yield to none;  
not even to those who may be foremost in  
their pretensions.

With respect &c.

S. R. McALEXANDER.  
Holly Springs, May 25. 1841.

From the Magnolia.

### THE DEATH OF JASPER.

A Historical Ballad.

By the Hon. R. M. CHARLTON.

'Twas amidst a scene of blood,  
On a bright autumnal day,  
When misfortune like a flood,  
Swept our fairest hopes away;  
'Twas on Savannah's plain,  
On the spot we love so well  
Amidst heaps of gallant slain,  
That the daring Jasper fell.

He had borne him in the fight,  
Like a soldier in his prime,  
Like a bold and stalwart knight,  
Of the glorious olden time;  
And unbowed by sabre blow,  
And untouched by leaden ball,  
He had baffled with the foe,  
'Till he heard the trumpet's call.

But he turned him at the sound,  
For he knew the strife was o'er;  
That in vain on Freedom's ground,  
Had her children shed their gore;  
So he slowly turned away,  
With the remnant of the band,  
Who avoid the bloody fray,  
Had escaped the foe's hand.

But his banner caught his eye,  
As it trailed upon the dust,  
And he saw his comrade die,  
Ere he yielded up his trust;  
'To the rescue,' loud he cried,  
'To the rescue,' loud he cried,  
'To the rescue,' loud he cried,  
And he dashed into the tide,  
Of the battle stream again.

Then fierce the contest rose,  
O'er its field of broidered gold,  
And the blood of friends and foes,  
Stained alike its silken fold;  
But unheeding wound and blow,  
He has snatched it 'midst the strife,  
He has borne it from the foe,  
But its ransom is his life.

'To my father take my sword,'  
Thus the dying hero said,  
'Tell him that my latest word,  
Was a blessing on his head;  
That when Death had seized my frame,  
And uplifted his dart,  
That I ne'er forgot the name,  
That was dearest to my heart.

'And tell her whose favor gave,  
'This fair banner to our band,  
That I died this folds to save,  
From the foe's polluting hand;  
And let all my comrades hear,  
When my form lies cold in death,  
That their friend remained sincere,  
To his last, expiring breath.'

It was thus that Jasper fell,  
'Neath that bright autumnal sky;  
Has a stone been reared to tell  
Where he laid him down to die?  
To the rescue, spirits bold!  
To the rescue, gallant men!  
Let the marble page unfold  
All his daring deeds again!

### FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Whatever may be the speculative opinions  
of politicians—whatever may be the honest  
conviction of individuals adverse to the estab-  
lishment of a United States Bank, as not  
only unconstitutional, but as injurious to the  
interests of the South, recent developments  
speak, in language and in acts not to be mis-  
taken, that a Bank is inevitable. If the re-  
election of ANDREW JACKSON was received  
as an evidence of the popular will against  
such an institution, the more recent election  
of General Harrison is a stronger confirma-  
tion of the opposite influence. The People  
do change, and the People have changed;  
and the same mass which cheered on Gen.  
Jackson to annihilate the Bank of the United  
States, did, under a reaction of opinion, place  
Harrison in power to restore and regenerate  
it. It is not our purpose to animadvert on  
changes, or comment on opinions, whether  
right or wrong. It is to the fact only that  
we would invite attention, and if any thing  
seems at this time settled, it is the settled  
opinion that the People of the United States  
have willed and will have a United States  
Bank. South Carolina, it is admitted, is op-  
posed to it, and the writer of this article rather  
coincides in the policy which she has mark-  
ed out for herself than in that of the great  
mass by which she has been overwhelmed.  
Is the difference of policy, or the issue which  
will be made on the United States Bank, one  
in which the resistance, by the interposition  
of State authority, would be sustained on the  
plea of "palpable violation of the Constitu-  
tion?" We apprehend not. Carolina,  
though almost united in opposition to a  
United States Bank, is much divided on this  
point; while many honestly believe it un-  
constitutional, the larger number base their  
opposition on expediency, and in this class  
we could name many of the ablest men of the  
State, and the most confirmed advocates of  
nullification or States interposition. These,  
therefore, cannot and will not go with those  
who would nullify the act establishing a  
bank if passed. In this dilemma it becomes  
a serious question how ought South Caroli-  
na to act? We respond, in the first instance,  
to do all she can, constitutionally and by ar-  
gument, to prevent the establishment of a  
bank, and, if she then fails, the policy  
having been fixed, to endeavor so to modify  
the charter, or powers of the bank, as to ren-  
der it least injurious to the interest of the  
South. It is well known that one of the  
most distinguished and influential men in the  
State has said that there is no alternative be-  
tween the Independent Treasury and a  
United States Bank—that, if the Government  
of the United States repudiates the former,  
and insist on conducting its fiscal operations  
through a bank, a United States Bank, and  
not the institutions of the States, is the only  
alternative. With these views, therefore  
which seem to be sound, if the Independent  
Treasury be repealed a United States Bank  
must follow, and with the concurrence of  
those who have been most opposed to it.  
What, then, is Carolina to do? We repeat,  
sustain her policy, until, defeated, and when  
the Independent Treasury yield to power,  
then join in so modifying the substitute or  
alternative, as will make it least obnoxious  
to the interest of the South. We believe a  
Bank of the United States may be so organ-  
ized as would remove most, if not all the  
objections of those who are opposed to it on  
the ground of expediency, and we propose  
to it on the ground of expediency, and we  
propose, in our next, to explain, more at  
large, our views on a subject on which we  
should be gratified to witness unity of action  
in South Carolina. MEDIATOR.

"Two strangers recently visited Bunker  
Hill, and ascended to the top of the monu-  
ment. After they had asked a number of  
questions, which the superintendent answer-  
ed very politely, he told them it was custo-  
mary to pay a small sum for ascending the  
Monument. At this they were highly in-  
dignant, and said they thought it was a free  
country, and this place should be free to all;  
—they would not be gulled out of their  
money by a Yankee! an Englishman ought  
to be allowed to go free to such public places  
&c. The superintendent bowed very polite-  
ly, and said, "I wish you had mentioned that  
you were Englishmen before, for they are  
the only persons we admit free; we consider  
that they paid dear enough for ascending  
this hill on the 17th of June, 1776!"

Go it, as Swarwort said to his legs when  
cutting out with the eighty thousand on his  
back.

### INFAMOUS DECISION.

The supreme Court of Ohio has recently  
made a most infamous and extraordinary de-  
cision, and one which must seriously affect  
Southern gentlemen, who by accident hap-  
pen to touch upon her soil with a slave.  
Chief Justice Lane, and Judge Hitchcock  
on the bench, the opinion of the Court was  
delivered by Chief Justice Lane, deciding  
that if the owner of a slave voluntarily bring  
him into the State, or permit him to come,  
although it should be for the purpose of  
visiting or travelling through from one State  
to another, the slave in such cases becomes  
a freeman the moment he touches the soil of  
Ohio; and consequently that if, under such  
circumstances, the former owner, or any per-  
son should attempt to detain in bondage, or  
carry away the slave thus emancipated, a-  
gainst the will of the latter, such pretended  
owner or other person, would thereby be-  
come himself a violator of the laws, and  
might lawfully be resisted and prevented in  
his purpose in like manner as any other  
person, who should be found attempting the  
commission of a crime. This decision of  
the Supreme Court of Ohio is about the  
strongest abolition document we have seen  
lately, and under it a grand system of em-  
ancipation can be established at little cost to  
the very philanthropic abolitionists.

A clever female French writer says that  
a woman should not sit beside the man  
whom she wishes to conquer, but opposite  
him. Attack a heart by full front, not by  
profile, is her expression.

### REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

It is to us really amusing to witness the  
"winning" of certain loco loco presses at the  
announcement of removals from office which  
the Washington City Papers occasionally  
furnish us with. Now, these very presses  
know full well, that the office holders, under  
Van's Administration, have, thus far, been  
very moderately dealt with; but notwith-  
standing this, they must clamor at every  
removal, and at every appointment, just for  
the sake, we presume, of keeping their  
hands in. Surely, they do not expect, for  
a moment, that the supporters of Gen. Har-  
rison, for the Presidency, throughout the  
Union, or in any part of it, sympathize with  
them because a change has taken place in  
the condition of some of their old political as-  
sociates? Such an expectation would, in-  
deed, be the very height of folly! Then  
why complain? Why "winced" at the turn-  
ing out of a few hundred fat office holders?  
—men who have lived upon treasury paper  
for some eight or ten years? Save your  
steam, gentlemen, at least for a while. If  
we mistake not, in carrying out the great  
work of reform, as the people wish it should  
be carried out, there will be opportunity  
enough afforded you, to descend, at still great-  
er length, upon a topic which, at one time,  
you practiced as well as preached. The re-  
movals, if we be any judge of the matter, are  
hardly yet begun. The Globe will scarcely  
contain the black list when fully made out,  
and an Extra will forthwith have to be is-  
sued by Messrs. Blair & Rives!

But, a truce to trifling. Why should  
these gentry complain? Have they forgot-  
ten their own work. Do they state to their  
readers the why and the wherefore these  
changes have been made? Take, for instance  
our own State. And, first, why was the  
Collector at Savannah removed? Simply,  
because he was engaged, somewhat conspicu-  
ously, in the recent Presidential canvass,  
when he had better have been at home, at-  
tending to the duties of his office.

Why was the Van Buren Post Master at  
Macon removed? Because the present  
Administration thought proper to reinstate  
the former Post Master who had been dis-  
placed on account of his political preferences.  
Is there any thing wrong in this? The Post-  
master, preceding the Van Buren one, was  
both honest, and capable. He discharged  
his duty. He was not, however, a partizan.  
This did not suit Van; he was therefore dis-  
missed. Call you not this proscription of  
the worst kind? And yet, his being rein-  
stated, is awful indeed!

Again—take the case of the two Mitchells  
in Athens. One was a Harrison, the other  
a Van Buren man.—The former held the  
office of Post Master, but was displaced  
because he was an anti-administration man.  
The latter, his blood relation, was appointed  
in his stead. This, we suppose, was all  
right! But times have changed. Those  
who proscribed the Harrison Mitchell, are  
now out of power, and the proscribed has  
been reinstated. Who has a right to com-  
plain of this? Nobody, in his senses, will.

These are things that we all know. They  
have happened here at our own doors—in  
our own cities—in our own State—and there  
are hundreds of such cases in every State in  
the Union. The "spoils" doctrine too is a

banishing of Jackson and Van Buren. It did  
not originate with those now in power—  
neither will they practice it—but it is their  
duty, nevertheless, to reinstate honest and  
faithful public officers, who were turned out  
of office, to make room for partizans, as well  
as to displace all others who have proved  
unfaithful, incompetent, or who have used  
their stations, and the influence which they  
have acquired by them, to control the elec-  
tions. When all this is done—when the  
august stable is thoroughly cleansed—the  
black list, we have no doubt, will fill up  
even a "Double Notion," and if it should, so  
much the better for the country.

But apart from all this, we think, that a  
twelve years enjoyment of treasury paper, is  
enough for any set of Republicans, who be-  
lieve that rotation in office is conducive to  
the public welfare. The Jackson and Van  
Buren men, it must be admitted, have enjoyed  
all the good gifts for that length of time; and  
if they want a title for life, they must seek  
for it at other hands than those of President  
Tyler.

While commenting upon removals from  
office, it will no doubt gratify our "Demo-  
cratic" friends, if we produce for their special  
use, the celebrated letter of their late Chief,  
Mr. Van Buren, in which he complains that  
their "sufferings is intolerable, and cries  
aloud for relief." The "rascality of Deputy  
Postmasters" in 1820, the time he wrote the  
subjoined letter, every honest man will ad-  
mit was, at least equalled by Amos Kendall's  
crew. At any rate, we think so—and as the  
letter is pertinent to our subject, we beg the  
reader to give it his attention.

APRIL 4th, 1820.

Our sufferings, owing to the rascality of  
the Deputy Postmasters, is intolerable and  
cries aloud for relief. We find it impossible  
to penetrate the interior with our paper, and  
unless we can attain them by two or three  
prompt removals, there is no limiting the in-  
jurious consequences that may result from it.  
—Let me therefore entreat the Postmaster  
General to do an act of justice and render us  
a partial service, by the removal of Holt,  
of Herkimer, and the appointment of Fabus Fox,  
Esq.; also Howell, of Bath, and the appoint-  
ment of an excellent friend, W. B. Rochester  
Esq. and the removal of Smith, at Little  
Fall, and the appointment of Hollister; and  
the removal of Chamberlain, of Norwich,  
and the appointment of Lot Clark, Esq. I am  
in extreme haste, and can therefore add no  
more. Use the enclosed paper according  
to your discretion, and if any thing is done,  
and you may rely upon it much good will  
result from it. M. VAN BUREN.

Hon. H. MEigs.

THE LATE PRESIDENT.—The Wash'gton  
Correspondent of the Philadelphia American  
says that many interesting anecdotes are re-  
lated of the President, connected with his  
brief sojourn at Washington, and tells the fol-  
lowing, which is characteristic of the repub-  
lican simplicity of his manners:

"It was his custom to take early walks,  
and he frequently took the market in his way.  
On one of these occasions he purchased a  
new milk cow of a neighboring farmer and  
requested him to drive it to the President's  
House. The General was there to attend  
to the animal, and invited the farmer in to  
take some refreshment; procuring a bowl of  
hot coffee, ham and eggs, and continued con-  
versation with him about farming.

The farmer having finished his breakfast,  
remarked to the General, you have bought  
my cow and given me two dollars more than  
I asked, and a good breakfast besides; but if  
it wouldn't be too much trouble, I'd like to  
have a look at the President before I go. I  
am the President, replied the General. The  
farmer at first looked incredulous, having ta-  
ken his hospitable friend for the steward; but  
convinced of his mistake, with much frank-  
ness observed, well General, I voted against  
you at the election; but I didn't know you  
then. That single remark—I didn't know  
you then—will explain thousands of votes  
cast against the good General at his elec-  
tion."

ENGLAND AND TEXAS.—The National  
Intelligencer, of the 12th says:

The London papers contain the treaty of  
commerce signed in that capital on the 13th  
November last, between England and Texas.  
It is framed on the basis of strict reciprocity,  
but does not apply to the colonies. The  
conditions upon which Texas may trade with  
the colonies are to be regulated hereafter.  
Vessels wholly owned by citizens of Texas,  
and whereof the master, and three-fourths of  
the mariners at least, are citizens of the re-  
public, are declared to be Texian vessels  
within the meaning of the treaty, although  
not built in that country. The treaty is to  
continue in force eight years, and further, un-  
til the expiration of twelve months after one  
of the high contracting parties shall have no-  
tified to the other an intention to terminate  
its duration.